

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 216

SATURDAY, MARCH 6. 1736.

N<sup>o</sup> 216.

Some Remarks upon a Paragraph in a late Pamphlet, intitled, The Fatal Consequences of Ministerial Influence.



THE People of England having suffered so much heretofore by the Abuse of Power, they are become jealous of the very Use of it; their Prejudices against Courts are so strong, that they are apt to think every Man who speaks or writes in favour of them, speaks or writes against the Liberties of his Country, and he is called a venal Profligate, a ministerial Tool, an Advocate for Corruption, &c. But these Men never consider, that Power may not only be ill used, but well used; that all Courts are not the same, any more than all Men; that some Kings and Ministers may differ as much from other Kings and Ministers, as wise and good Men differ from weak and wicked Men: They never consider, what great Limitations of the Power of the Crown were made by the Revolution; so great, that 'tis now almost impossible that any national or publick Wickedness should be done without the Consent of the People themselves; such is the Proficiency of the present Government! Whereas, before the Revolution, our Kings could be Tyrants in spite of the Constitution; and make Prerogative, or Royal Will and Pleasure ride Triumphant over all the Laws of England; nay, they could plead the Constitution in favour of a Violation of the Constitution; and affirm a Royal Power by Law to Dispense with all Law; so that, tho' we had an excellent Body of Laws, yet they signified nothing against a Prince resolved to break through them. But the Case is altered; we are now in such a Situation, as the warmest Heart in the Cause of Liberty can wish; we can't be hurt, but by ourselves: The Subjects of England can't be destroy'd without their own Act and Deed; for, we are happily raised to an absolute State of Law; all Acts of State, all Acts of Power are at an End; and the Law, the Law only, is the Measure of the King's Government, and the People's Obedience; and yet, if we believe our Antiministerial Writers, this our Happiness, is our greatest Misery; for Corruption is amongst us; we are fallen under Parliamentary Tyranny and Legal Slavery; and it would be better for us (as the Author of the Consequences of Ministerial Influence asserts) 'to have an absolute Monarchy, founded upon the Principles of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, and supported by superstitious Priests, than an absolute Monarchy (as 'tis ridiculously call'd) founded on Corruption, and supported by mercenary Parliaments: And, in p. 36, he says, it would be better to have the Choice of Members of Parliament placed in the Crown by Law, than to have it placed there by Corruption.'

In these Paragraphs, the Author modestly takes it for granted, that the two Houses of Parliament may be influenced, directed, and absolutely govern'd by the Crown; and then says, that an absolute Monarchy, founded on Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, and supported by superstitious Priests, (that is, POPERY and the PRETENDER) is better than what he calls an absolute Monarchy, founded on Corruption: But, I say, that an absolute Monarchy, founded on the Doctrine of Passive Obedience, and Non-resistance, is infinitely worse than such a Government as he supposes, supported by Corruption, and which he calls an absolute Monarchy, founded on Corruption; but that's absurd, because an absolute Monarchy is a Government by the Will of one Man, independent of the Will of all other Men; whereas, in a Monarchy supported by Corruption, the King's Will must depend upon the Wills of Hundreds or Thousands of others, whom he is obliged to manage, so that 'tis not a Power in himself, not a Power absolute, but conditional: 'Tis a Government by Art, which is infinitely more difficult in itself, and must be less pernicious to the People, whom they must always fear, than a Government by mere Force and Power without Fear. So much for the Impropriety of the Phrase, an absolute Monarchy founded on Corruption, and supported by mercenary Parliaments. Now for the Argument itself.

THE Assertion is, That an absolute Monarchy, founded

on the Principles of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, and supported by superstitious Priests (that is, I say, POPERY and the PRETENDER) is better for us than a Government supported by Corruption in the Electors and Elected; but I affirm not better, but a thousand Times worse; because, in the first Case, 'tis out of the People's Power, while they retain those passive, non-resisting Principles, ever to redress themselves, let their Evils be as weighty as Tyranny, render'd terrible by Superstition, can make them; but, in the other Case, it is always in their Power; and whenever they are wise and honest enough to resume it, they may redress any Grievances Constitutionally, without a Civil War. But absolute Monarchy, supported by Armies and Priests, and founded on the Belief, that 'tis eternal Damnation to resist, and eternal Salvation to suffer, chains us down to Slavery: We are bound Hand and Foot; our Souls, as well as Bodies and Estates, are in a State of the most abject Wretchedness. In a Government founded in Power, and a firm Belief of the Divinity of that Power, 'tis a thousand to one against the Relief of the People; but not so where the Government is Legal, and the Laws not made without the Consent of the People, tho' corrupted. It requires no Art to govern by Force or mere Power; but the greatest to govern by the Management of other People's Opinions, Prejudices, Passions, and different Views in Life. The great Corrupter, in any Age, must corrupt on when once he has begun, (for People will rise in their Demands) till he has, perhaps, lost the very Means of corrupting: He is laid aside; another may succeed, and not know his Men, nor how to apply. The Persons who have received private Pensions, may grow weary, change their Sentiments, and look with Contempt upon what they once took with Thankfulness, and a Sort of reverential Duty. Love of Country, a Sense of Honour, Pride of Heart, a high Regard to a Dignity of Character, and a strong Desire of Popularity, may induce Men to throw off a Dependence, and greatly stand alone; there are Times (such were towards the Close of Charles the Second's Reign) when Men won't be bribed or corrupted. — Besides, Parliaments must have an End; the Power must return into the Hands of the People; and then they may, if they please (as they have often done) change Hands, and redress all their Grievances; their Security and their Happiness are in themselves. But this can never happen in an absolute Monarchy founded in Passive Obedience and Non-resistance; for tho' Parliaments may change, and the People may change, yet Power never changes; 'tis absolute and uniform; wears always the same dreadful Face, and knows no Variation nor Shadow of turning: 'Tis, therefore, astonishing, to hear a Man of Sense (as our Author certainly is) affirm, 'That 'tis better to have the Choice of Members of Parliament placed in the Crown by Law, than to have it placed there by Corruption.' No, not better, but infinitely worse; for, if the Choice was placed in the Crown by Law, all Art and Management; all Address to the various Passions, Judgments, and Views of Men in Life, would be at an End; the Members would then be absolutely the King's, but in the Case of Corruption, only conditionally, and very often upon such hard Conditions, occasioned by the counter-acting of different Interests, as no King could perform; for Kings are not Gods, tho' they are honourably called God's Vicegerents: They can't do what they please with Men who are chosen by the People; but they can do what they please with Men chosen by themselves. There's the Difference; and that Difference is Essential, and of the highest Consequence to the Security of the People's Rights and Privileges. If the King could legally choose Members of Parliament, he and the Parliament must be one; whereas in the other Case, they only may be one: In the first View, he only depends upon himself, or is Independent; in the other, he depends upon the different Understandings, Wills, Fancies, Passions, and Prejudices of five or six Hundred Members of Parliament, and three or four Hundred Thousand Electors. A vast Difference indeed! and yet, according to the new Logick of the Antiministerial Writers, 'tis better for us, that the King should choose Parliament Men, than the People. I have heard of a very Loyal Song;

Let the King live for ever,  
'Tis the better for us, Boys.

But never of any Song beginning thus,

Let the King CHUSE THE MEMBERS,  
'Tis the better for us, Boys.

This is a new Sketch of Patriot Loyalty, which infinitely outdoes the old fashion'd Passive Obedience Loyalty; for then we should have a *Jure divino* King, and a *Jure divino* Parliament too. God makes the King, and the King makes the Parliament. Happy People! Methinks we should live under a sort of Theocracy.

Thus we have fully considered and confuted this Proposition, That an absolute Monarchy founded on the Principles of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, and supported by superstitious Precepts, is better than a Government supported by Corruption. And the Reason why we have more particularly considered this Part of the Pamphlet, is, because 'tis calculated intirely for the Service of the Pretender, to induce the People to believe, that the Reigns of the Stuarts, King James the Second's not excepted, were much better for them than any Reign since the Revolution; and that we should be so far from being Losers by another Revolution in favour of absolute Monarchy founded on Passive Obedience, that we should be Gainers by it: For 'tis only supposing CORRUPTION, and placing it in the black old Character, and the Business is done. — But the Subject of Corruption shall be considered another Time.

F. OSBORNE.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Vienna, Feb. 18. O. S.

THE Emperor has promoted Count Seckendorff, Count Wallis, the Duke d'Arenberg, and the Count de Hautois, to the Dignity of Viceroy-Marshal General of his Forces. — Prince Charles of Lorain is preparing to travel into foreign Countries. He intends to go first to the Prussian and other Courts of Germany, and afterwards to the Austrian Netherlands, from whence he will cross over to England, and come back by the Way of Holland; and, at his Return hither, he will be declared Vice-Roy of Hungary. — The University of this City went to other Day in a Body to Court, to compliment the Duke and Dutches of Lorain on their Marriage; upon which Occasion the Rector made a very fine Speech in Latin, and was answered by their Highnesses in the same Language. — 'Tis reported, that Prince Eugene intends to resign his Post of President of the Council of War; and that, in that Case, he will be succeeded by the Vice-President Count Konigsfegg.

By divers Letters from Constantinople, an Uneasiness and Disaffection are still visible in the Populace and among the Troops, and both are ready to revolt upon the first Opportunity. Several particular Steps that have been taken, seem to threaten a new Rebellion. A Plot was actually formed to depose the Grand Seignior, and to advance to the Throne the Sultan Ibrahim (aged about 34) the eldest Son of Achmet III. who was deposed in 1730, and confined with him in the Castle of the seven Towers. 'Tis said, that the Grand Seignior being informed of it, has thought fit to cause the said Sultan to be strangled; and that his Father Achmet, and another of his Sons whom he has with him, are more closely confined than ever. The Peace between the Turks and the Persians is not so near being concluded as it was believed, some new Difficulties having been started with regard to Russia. In short, the Ottoman Empire seems to be on the very Brink of a Revolution, which, whether it may be ascribed to its own Subjects, or to what other Cause, Time must discover.

The Nobility of Lorain are making prodigious Interest for preserving their own Privileges, and those of the Inhabitants of the Country on the ancient Footing, whenever that Dutchy passes under the Dominion of the Crown of France. — The Duke and Dutches are to dine in publick at Court every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. — The Baron de Wargenau, who made that gallant Defence at Philipsburg, and at Mantua, is arrived here, and has had a most gracious Reception from the Emperor.

The





The Barons de Czarotka of the Kingdom of Bohemia, being found guilty of having stirred up her Husband's Vassals to a Mutiny, and then to assassinate him, was condemned by the Court of Justice to be beheaded in her Prison. As soon as the said Sentence was approved by the Emperor, the Governor of Prague went and told her what it was; upon which she immediately shewed great Resignation, and desired to have a Priest to prepare her for Death; but 'tis said that next Day she was in a frantick Humour, and talked very extravagantly, which the Emperor being informed of, has, we hear, given Orders to respite the Execution of the Sentence.

Constantinople, Dec. 31. O. S. The Rumor which the Janissaries lately endeavoured to spread, would have had fatal Consequences, if it had not been quashed in Time. The Kaimacan, who only officiated as Grand Vizier provisionally, has been confirmed in that slippery Station. A great deal has been said in his Commendation; but much more of his Predecessor, who is nevertheless disgraced, and banished to the Island of Scio, and would certainly have been strangled, had not the chief Sultana begged his Life. Of all the Reasons assigned for his Disgrace, the most probable is, that he engaged the Janissaries to demand, that the chief of the Eunuchs might be deposed, when they went to receive their Pay. The Treaties with the Persian Generalissimo are broke off; and it has been resolved in the Divan to carry on the War with more Vigour than ever. Mean time we are not sure that we shall not be forced to a Rupture with Mulcovy, because Troops are still filing off towards Asoph.

Petersburg, Feb. 4. O. S. A Courier from the Governor of Derbent has brought Advice to the Czarina, that the Negotiations of Kouli-Kan with the Seraskier of the Turks Army, are in a Manner suspended till the Return of the Officer whom the latter dispatched to Constantinople; and that the Persian General begins to take Umbrage at his long Stay, in order to have a Proof whether the Turks are in Earnest, demands of the Seraskier to deliver him up the important Fortrefs of Erzerum immediately as a Pledge.

Hague, March 3. O. S. According to the last Accounts we had of the State of Affairs in Morocco, Muley Aly continues in the Throne, and in Possession of the City of Mequinez. This Prince suspecting that the Bashaw of Tetuan had a Design to shake off the Yoke of the Kings of Morocco, and to render his Government independent, tried all the Stratagems he could think of to draw him to Mequinez. But the Bashaw knowing his Danger, was never at a Loss for an Apology to excuse himself. Muley Aly hoped for better Success by sending one of his Sons to the Bashaw, to tell him that he sadly wanted to see him at Mequinez, to consult him on Affairs of Importance. But the Bashaw too wise to be deceived by that external Appearance, assembled all the Troops under his Command, and retired with his Treasure, which was very considerable, to Tangier, in which Place he fortified himself, and was resolved to make a Stand there against any Attacks from the King. This Prince, whose chief Strength lies in his Army of Blacks, sent the greatest Part of it to besiege Tangier; but the Bashaw knowing, that the Moors would do any thing for Money, caus'd a good Sum to be privately distributed among them, and by that Present engaged them not to attack Tangier; and he improved that Juncture to clap up an Accommodation with Muley Aly, by which, for 50 Quintals of Silver in hand paid, he obtained that Prince's Confirmation of him in the Government of Tetuan, on condition of owning him sole Emperor of Morocco, of paying him the yearly Acknowledgment he used to make to Muley Ismael, and not taking Part with any of the Competitors to the Throne.

Letters from Italy confirm, that the Spaniards are, in good Earnest, evacuating Tuscany; that the French and Sardinians are likewise withdrawing from the Places that are to be yielded to the Emperor; and that the Germans are, by Degrees, lightening the Burden they have laid upon the Land of the Church. These Advices add, that a Society or Brotherhood is lately formed at Rome, which, they say, much resembles the famous Fraternity of *Fres Mafens*; that the Court of Inquisition have left no Stone unturned to find out their Haunts and their Transactions, and have, for that End, taken up the Domesticks of several Persons who were suspected to be Members; but have not yet been able to make any Discovery of their Persons or their Practices. This Brotherhood have given themselves the Name of *la Cucchiara*; but 'tis inconceivable what could engage them to make Choice of an Appellative, by which the Italians mean nothing more nor less than a Spoon or a Ladle.

'Tis reported still, that after all the Preliminaries for a general Pacification are adjusted, the Negotiation

will be concluded here; because, since the Ministers of all the Parties concerned are here, they may be commissioned by their Principals to sign the general Treaty at this Place in their Name; at least, 'tis the general Wish of this great and splendid Village, that the Re-establishment of the Peace of Europe, may be finally perfected by a Treaty at the Hague.

They write from Leewarden, that the Prince and Princess of Orange are shortly to repair to Groningen; and that as they propose to make a publick Entry there, the Citizens are preparing to give them a magnificent Reception.

#### L O N D O N .

The Corpse of Mr. Woodward, the late British Minister in Poland, has been embalmed at Dantzick, in order to be brought over to England for Interment.

M. Pelz, an eminent Banker at Amsterdam, has, by Order of the Court of France, lately remitted 10,000 Ducats to King Stanislaus, which Sum is supposed to be for defraying the Expences of his Journey. About the same time a Merchant at Dantzick receiving a Bill of Exchange from France, by the Way of Amsterdam, the Dantzickers immediately conceived Hopes that it was to make them some Satisfaction for what they suffered by the late Bombardment; but it was not long before they were undeceived, by seeing the Bill converted into Species, and sent to Konigsberg, for the Use of his most Christian Majesty's Father-in-Law.

The late Dr. Jackson, who was last Monday Se'nnight interred in the Parish Church of St. John at Dublin, of which he was formerly Minister, was so universally esteemed, that his Death is lamented by the whole City of Dublin. As an Instructor of Youth he had a wonderful Talent. As a Minister of the Gospel he was punctual and laborious, and a professed Enemy to Pluralities: A constant Visitor of the Sick, in which he was particularly happy, by adapting his comforting Expressions to the Capacity of every Person. In his preaching he chose affectionate and tender Phrases, but delivered in so nervous and masterly a Manner, as raised and warmed the Heart of every Hearer. He reformed the Vicious by the Doctrine of Love and Charity, and not by Fear and Terror; but what gave the greatest Strength to his Arguments, was his practicing the Precepts he inculcated to others. In a Word, he really was what every Clergyman ought to be.

Yesterday Se'nnight died at Dublin, after a tedious Indisposition, William Strowde, Esq; a Gentleman deservedly esteemed by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

And on Wednesday preceding died in St. James's-street in that City, Thomas Barton, a Quaker, 106 Years old.

The Week before last died also at his Seat at Carrowneky in the County of Galloway, Thomas Power Daly, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of many good Qualities, and a large Estate, in which he is succeeded by his Nephew James Daly, Esq;

The Oratory Subjects To-morrow in the Morning will be, the Deluge of Noah, and Repentance, occasioned by the late excessive Floods, from that Text, One Deep calleth another. — In the Evening an Oration on the illustrious Pair, or Marriage in high Life; the Nuptials of the Duke of Lorain; the Rise and Meaning of the House of Austria; a Gentleman's Marriage; Cause of all the Archduchesses being called Mary, &c. Then, as proposed by a Gentleman, a publick Disputation on a Question of the Idea of God.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149. India 175. South Sea 95 3-8ths. Old Annuity 110 1-half. New ditto 108 1-half to 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 101 7-8ths. Emperor's Loan 112 3-8ths. Royal Assurance 104 1-half. London Assurance 13 7-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 5 1. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4 1. 8s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 1. Premium. New Bank Circulation 61. 7s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 4 to 5. Prem. English Copper 2 1. 4s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 112 1-half.

#### THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

[Price Two SHILLINGS]

**THE Alliance between Church and State:** Or, the Necessity and Equity of an established Religion and a TEST LAW, demonstrated, from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the Fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations. In three Parts. The First, treating of a Civil and a Religious Society: The Second, of an Established Church; and the Third, of a Test Law. Printed for FLETCHER GYLES, over-against Gray's-Inn in Holbourn.

Where may be had,

An Essay on Human Life. A Poem. The 2d Edition corrected, and much enlarged by the Author. Price 1 s. 6d.

#### L O N D O N :

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

**THIS** is to give Notice, that there will be a Shew of Chapman's Horses from Yorkshire as well as Lincolnshire, in order for Sale at Caistor in the County of Lincoln; to begin there on Monday before Palm-sun Fair. And that Chapman may not be disappointed, several Breeders and Dealers have agreed then to produce a Number of valuable Horses for the Purpose aforesaid.

#### In the PRESS,

And above 200 Sheets already printed, of

**Concilia Magnæ Britannia, & Hiberniæ:** A Synodo Verolamensi, A. D. 446. ad Londinensem, A. D. 1717, æcunct Constitutiones & alia ad Historiam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Spectantia. A DAVIDE WILKINS, S.T.P. Archidracano Suffolienſi collecta, in quatuor Voluminibus Fol.

In this Work will be included both the Volumes of Sir HENRY SPILMAN's Councils, which were so scarce, that they have been sold for Ten Guineas. Such Gentlemen as are willing to encourage so useful and expensive a Work, are desired to be speedy in sending their Subscriptions to the Undertakers, R. Gosling, at the Mitre and Crown against Fetter-lane, Fleet-street; F. Gyles, against Gray's-Inn, Holbourn; T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the two Temple-Gates in Fleet-street, and C. Davis in Pater-noster-Row, where the Sheets of the several Volumes already printed may be seen.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are likewise taken in by the following Booksellers: Mr. Clements, Mr. Wilmot, and Mr. Fletcher, in Oxford; Mr. Crownfield and Mr. Thurlbourn, at Cambridge; Mr. Leak, at Bath; Mr. Manchlin, in York; Mr. Crayston, at Ipswich; Mr. Davidson, in Edinburgh; and Messrs Smith and Bruce, and Mr. Faulkner, in Dublin; where Proposals and a Specimen of the Work may be had.

#### In a short Time will be Publish'd,

(In Two Volumes in Folio)

With the Author's Effigies engrav'd by Mr. VANTUR.

**HISTORIA PLACITORUM** CORONÆ, or, the History of the Pleas of the Crown.

By Sir MATTHEW HALE, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of KING'S Bench.

Now first printed from his Lordship's Original Manuscript, and the several References to the Records examin'd and compared with the Originals in the Tower and elsewhere, with large Notes.

By SOLLUM EMLYN of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Vide Vote of the House of Commons, Monday, Nov. 29, 1680.

Ordered, That the Executors of Sir Matthew Hale, late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, be desired to print his Manuscripts relating to the Crown Law, and a Committee is appointed to take Care of the true printing thereof.

Printed for F. Gyles, over-against Gray's-Inn in Holbourn, T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the two Temple-Gates in Fleet-street, and C. Davis in Pater-noster-Row.

N. B. There is a small Number printed on large Paper for the Curious.

Lately publish'd, proper to be bound up with the above Work, Price 5 s.

Electa seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani Partim ex Collate MSto Cottoniano, partim ex Antiquis Rotulis, et veteribus tam Historicis quam Legum Anglicæ Scripturis Emendatus, Illustratus, et in Integrum Restitutus. Antiqua Placita Coronæ Continent.

#### Dr. ROBERT EATON'S

BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

**THIS** Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood, also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menstrue bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (as used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years at Sea, or on Shore, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Ours exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer in Gloucester; Mr. Duff, Printer in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Dispenser in Exeter. Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary at Brighthelmston. Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Woolverhampton, and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.